

**CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FEATURING
A CENTRAL RADIO POOL/TRAFFIC ROUTER**

5 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention relates generally to
communications systems, and more particularly to a cellular
system that uses a central radio pool to make better use of
radio resources.

 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 A common type of cellular communications system
employs one or more Mobile Switching Centers (MSC)
connected to multiple base stations. An MSC typically
includes a control complex and at least one switch which
interfaces with the Public Switched Telephone Network
20 (PSTN) and with other networks, allowing calls to flow
between these networks and the cellular system. The
control complex performs a variety of functions, including
mobility management functions necessary to route calls to
and from specific base stations, through which cellular
25 phone users gain access to the cellular system.

 A problem with cellular system designs like that just
described is that each base station must be equipped with
its own set of radio transceivers to provide access to
cellular phone users operating within the base station's
30 boundaries, commonly referred to as a cell. This presents
a problem in that each base station must be equipped with

enough radios to support a high demand for system access during peak times. When the demand for access diminishes during off-peak times, which can account for the greater part of the day, many of the radios in the base station can become idle, an expensive waste of resources. Thus, a problem with current art is that service providers must outlay substantial capital to equip their systems with a relatively high number of radios, many of which are underutilized throughout much of the day.

Contributing to this problem is the inherent inability of existing system designs to allow the sharing of idle radios across the network of base stations, so that base stations in temporary need of more radios can "borrow" from base stations having a temporary surplus. For example, cells located along inner city expressways might experience peak traffic during rush hours on weekdays, but relatively little traffic on weekends. Other cells located near a sport stadium might experience peak traffic during games on the weekends, but relatively little traffic during the weekdays. With current cellular system designs, radios available at base stations near the sports stadium can not be used to help meet rush hour demands at base stations along the expressway. Similarly, base stations near the sports stadium, straining to meet access demands during a weekend game, receive no help from idle radios located at the base stations in the inner city. Therefore, a need exists for a cellular communication system that allows its radio resources to be shifted to different base stations, when needed, to support system-wide traffic needs as the demand for access fluctuates from cell to cell throughout the day.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The above problems are substantially alleviated, and
an advance is made over the teachings of the prior art in
accordance with this invention, where the cellular system
includes a central pool of radios, and where control and
traffic signals are sent over fiber optic transmission
10 links that connect the central radio pool with the base
stations of the system. Advantageously, the high bandwidth
capacity of each fiber link allows a large band of radio
frequencies representing many radio channels to pass
between the central pool of radios and individual base
15 stations.

With this invention, radio resources for traffic,
locate, and test purposes can be shared advantageously by
all the base stations of a cellular system, dynamically,
when and where needed, to meet access demands throughout
20 the system. Similarly, control radios can be shared by
multiple co-channel base stations. Because of this more
efficient use of radio resources, fewer radios are needed
to support system-wide access demands. This results in
lower system costs, since fewer radios need to be
25 purchased, and in lower maintenance costs, since the radios
are fewer in number, centrally deployed, and thus more
easily serviced. Furthermore, by reducing the amount of
radio gear needed in the base stations, the present
invention advantageously reduces the complexity, cost, and
30 maintenance of the base stations deployed in the system.
The invention also delivers advantages related to call

processing, such as for handoffs, for example, as discussed below.

In accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, a central radio pool and traffic router (CRP/TR) is added to the mobile switching center that, under current art, comprises a switch and a control complex. The CRP/TR comprises low-powered digital and/or analog radios and also switching and modulation means used to convey signals between the radios and various base stations within the system.

In accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the CTR/TR comprises low-powered radios connected to a radio frequency (RF) interconnect switch, which is coupled to RF combiner/splitters, which are coupled to optical modulator/demodulators. The optical modulator/demodulators convey signals to and from base stations over fiber optic transmission links. In accordance with a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the CRP/TR comprises low-powered radios coupled to optical modulator/demodulators, which are coupled to an optical switching matrix, which is coupled to optical multiplexer/demultiplexers. The optical multiplexer/demultiplexer feed signals to and from various base stations over fiber optic transmission links.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a cellular communication system including a central radio pool and traffic router (CRP/TR)

in accordance with an exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 depicts the CRP/TR of FIG. 1 in accordance with a first exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

5 FIG. 3 depicts the CRP/TR of FIG. 1 in accordance with a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 depicts a simplified base station designed to operate with the first exemplary embodiment of the CRP/TR.

10 FIG. 5 depicts a simplified base station designed to operate with the second exemplary embodiment of the CRP/TR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 FIG. 1 depicts cellular communications system 100 comprising Mobile Switching Center (MSC) 110, fiber optic links 160a...n, base stations 400/500a...n, and cell phones 600, 601, 610, 611, 698, and 699. Base stations 400/500a...n, operating in corresponding cells 175a...n,
20 transmit and receive radio signals to and from cell phones operating in cells 175a...n. Fiber optic links 160a...n are used to convey traffic and control signals between MSC 110 and base stations 400/500a...n. MSC 110 includes switch 130 that interfaces to Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN)
25 10, control complex 120 that includes processor 125, and central radio pool and traffic router (CRP/TR) 200/300.

30 A first exemplary embodiment of the present invention can be better understood with reference to FIGs. 1, 2, and 4. As illustrated in FIG.2, central radio pool and traffic router (CRP/TR) 200 comprises low-powered digital and/or analog radios 210a...m, Radio Frequency (RF) inter-connect

switch 220, RF combiner/splitters 230a...n, and optical modulator/demodulators 240a...n. Optical modulator/demodulators 240a...n convey signals to and from base stations 400a...n over transmission links 160a...n.

5 To better understand the interrelationship and operation of these components, consider an example of a typical call originated from wireline phone 5 to cell phone 600 operating in cell 175a. For simplicity, assume the call paths through specific components of cellular system
10 100 are already set up, and that the setup utilized a relatively small number of control radios to page and find cell phone 600. The example will now focus on how voice signals flow through the system.

 Consider first the downlink path, from phone 5 to cell
15 phone 600. As illustrated in FIG. 2, the voice signal from phone 5 arrives at switch 130, which passes it over a switched circuit to a radio that was selected by a program running in processor 125 when the call was set up. Advantageously, the program running in processor 125 can
20 select any available radio 210a...m, independent of the terminating cell carrying the call. Furthermore, processor 125 can instruct any radio to tune to any radio channel, as needed, in accordance with the set of radio channels assigned to the terminating cell.

25 For this example, the call is passed to low-power radio 210a. Acting as a transmitter in the downlink, radio 210a modulates the voice signal of phone 5 onto a radio channel and feeds the modulated signal to RF interconnect switch 220, which passes the modulated signal to RF
30 combiner/splitter 230a. In the downlink path, RF combiner/splitter 230a acts as a combiner that combines the

radio channel selected for the call from wireline phone 5 with other radio channels selected for other calls. The resulting composite RF signal -- which advantageously can include both digital and analog traffic -- is passed to
5 optical modulator / demodulator 240a which acts as an optical modulator in the downlink. Optical modulator/demodulator 240a uses the composite RF signal to modulate an optical carrier, thus translating the composite set of radio channel frequencies to optical frequencies.
10 The modulated optical carrier travels to base station 400a over fiber link 160a. An advantage of this arrangement is that radio channel spacing can be preserved when the composite RF signal is encoded onto the optical carrier.

FIG.4 illustrates the first exemplary embodiment of
15 base station 400 designed to work with CRP/TR 200. For the present example, FIG. 4 could represent base station 400a. There, optical demodulator/modulator 420 acts as a demodulator in the downlink. It extracts the composite RF signal from the optical carrier and passes it to wideband
20 linear RF amplifier 430. By using a wideband linear amplifier, a composite RF signal spanning most or all frequencies available to the service provider can be amplified together and sent to a single antenna. In practice, depending upon power requirements and/or other
25 limitations, multiple amplifiers may be required along with the means to route specific channels to specific amplifiers. For the present example, RF amplifier 430 feeds its output to transmit antenna 440, which radiates the signal into the cell for reception by all cell phones
30 operating within the cell, including cell phone 600.

Consider now the flow of the uplink voice signal from cell phone 600 to phone 5. Multipath signals from cell phone 600 reach diversity receive antennas 460-1 and 460-2, as do multipath signals from other cell phones 601 and 602 operating within the cell. These signals are passed to wideband RF receiver 450, where they are preferably diversity-processed to produce a more robust signal before being passed to optical demodulator/modulator 420, which acts as an optical modulator in the uplink. There, the diversity-processed signal is preferably used to modulate an optical carrier, which travels over fiber link 160a to CRP/TR 200. Alternately, the composite signals from the two receive antennas can be passed separately to optical modulator 420, and the two receive signals sent to CRP/TR 200 for subsequent diversity processing in radio 210a.

Referring again to FIG. 2, the uplink signal from base station 400 enters optical modulator/demodulator 240a which acts as an optical demodulator in the uplink. The optical demodulator takes the composite RF signal off the optical carrier and passes it to RF combiner/splitter 230a, which acts as an RF splitter in the uplink. The RF splitter separates the individual radio channels or bands of channels and passes them over individual paths to RF interconnect switch 220. The radio channel or band of channels associated with cell phone 600 is passed to radio 210a, which operates as a receiver in the uplink. Radio 210a converts the RF signal into a voice signal that is passed through switch 130 and PSTN 10 to phone 5.

A key advantage of the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention is that any of the low-power radios 210a...m can be used to communicate with cell phones in any

of the cells 175a...n, as needed. For example, a new call intended for a user in cell 175b might be set up to use radio 210c. For that call, the voice-related signals would flow between the caller's phone, PSTN 10, switch 130, radio 210c, RF switch 220, RF combiner/splitter 230b, optical modulator/demodulator 240b, transmission path 160b, and base station 400b. After that call ends, processor 125 could instruct radio 210c to tune to a different channel for a new call intended for a cell phone in a different cell - say cell 175n. For that call, the voice-related signals would flow between the caller's phone, PSTN 10, switch 130, radio 210c, RF switch 220, RF combiner/splitter 230n, optical modulator/demodulator 240n, transmission path 160n, and base station 400n.

Deploying the CRP/TR of the present invention advantageously simplifies cellular call processing. For instance, when negotiating analog handoffs under current art, base stations must use transmission resources to communicate with surrounding base stations and with the MSC. Using the present invention, handoffs can be made solely under control of a program operating in processor 125. For example, consider an analog handoff between cells 175a and 175b. Assume radio 210a is already on the call, and that radio 210m is available for use. Processor 125, upon receiving indication from radio 210a that a handoff is needed, bridges radio 210m onto the voice paths to and from switch 130, and sets up paths through RF switch 220, RF combiner/splitter 230b, and optical modulator/demodulator 240b which feeds the fiber optic link connected to base station 400b. Processor 125 also instructs radio 210m to tune to a frequency used within cell 175b. Processor 125

instructs radio 210a to send a control message, preferably using blank and burst signaling, to the cellular user's phone to order that phone to change to the new radio channel. Once the handoff is made, radio 210a can be used, and retuned if necessary, for another call in any cell, as needed.

Deploying a CRP/TR in a system advantageously reduces the complexity, cost, and required maintenance of the base stations by reducing the number of radio resources required at the base stations. For downlink signals, just one or more linear RF amplifiers would be needed. For uplink signals, a single wideband radio receiver can be used. Advantageously, the simplified base station is cost-effective. Of course, service providers may choose to include additional radios and other equipment at a base station to provide supplementary voice, control, locate, monitoring, diagnostic, and/or test functionality.

FIGs. 1, 3, and 5 are useful in explaining a second exemplary embodiment of the present invention. As illustrated in FIG.3, the second exemplary embodiment of CRP/TR 300 features low-powered digital and/or analog radios 310a...m, optical modulator/demodulators 320a...m, optical switching matrix 330, optical multiplexer/demultiplexers 340a...n, and transmission links 160a...n.

To better understand the interrelationship and operation of components of the second exemplary embodiment, consider an example of a typical call. In this example, a call is placed by caller "A" on phone 5 to cell phone 610 operating in cell 175b. To simplify the discussion, assume

the call paths for the call are already set up, and the following discussion will focus on how voice signals flow through the system.

In the downlink path from phone 5 to cell phone 610, caller A's voice signal arrives at switch 130 and is passed to radio 310m, which acts as a transmitter in the downlink. The radio puts caller A's voice on a radio channel and feeds it to optical modulator/demodulator 320m, which acts as an optical modulator in the downlink. The optical modulator uses the radio signal to modulate an optical carrier, thus translating the radio frequencies to optical frequencies, and thus converting the radio channel to an optical channel. The optical channel frequencies used by optical modulator/demodulators 320a...m are preferably assigned by a program running in processor 125. Modulator 320m's output is passed over a fiber link to optical switching matrix 330 which passes it to optical multiplexer/demultiplexer 340b, which acts as a multiplexer in the downlink. The optical multiplexer uses current art such as dense wave division multiplexing (DWDM) to combine caller A's optical channel with other optical channels operating at different frequencies associated with other calls. The composite optical signal is sent over fiber link 160b to base station 500b operating in cell 175b.

FIG. 5 illustrates a second exemplary embodiment of a base station designed to work with CRP/TR 300. For the present example, FIG. 5 could represent base station 500b. There, optical demultiplexer/multiplexer 520 acts as a demultiplexer in the downlink. It separates all the individual optical channels from the composite optical signal and sends them to optical demodulator 570. The

demodulator reverts each individual optical channel to its associated radio channel, restoring the correct channel spacing if necessary. All the radio channels, correctly spaced, are passed to wideband linear RF amplifier 530.

- 5 The signal is amplified and sent to antenna 540, which radiates the signal into the cell for the benefit of all the cell phones operating therein - including cell phone 610.

- 10 Regarding the flow of the uplink signal from cell phone 610 to phone 5, multipath signals from cell phone 610 reach diversity receive antennas 560-1 and 560-2, as do multipath signals from other cell devices operating within the cell. These signals are passed to wideband RF receiver 550, where they are preferably diversity-processed to
- 15 produce a more robust signal. The signal is passed to optical modulator 580, which produces individual optical channels corresponding to individual radio channels operative within the cell. The individual optical channels travel over fiber to optical demultiplexer/multiplexer 520,
- 20 which acts as a multiplexer in the uplink. The multiplexer effectively combines the individual optical channels and sends the composite optical signal over link 160b to CRP/TR 300.

- 25 Referring again to FIG. 3, the composite optical signal, preferably diversity-processed, arrives at CRP/TR 300 over optical link 160b. The signal enters optical multiplexer/demultiplexer 340b, which acts as demultiplexer in the uplink. The optical demultiplexer separates all the individual optical channels from the composite optical
- 30 signal and sends them to optical switching matrix 330 to be passed along their assigned paths. Thus, the optical

channel associated with cell phone 610 is passed to optical modulator/demodulator 320m, which acts as a demodulator in the uplink. The demodulator reverts the optical channel to its associated radio channel frequencies, and passes them
5 to radio 310m, which acts as a receiver in the uplink. The radio converts the RF signal into a voice signal that is passed through switch 130 and PSTN 10 to phone 5.

While FIG. 3 shows radios 310a...m connected to dedicated optical modulator/demodulators 320a...m, it should
10 be understood that cross connection of each radio to multiple modulator/demodulators could be implemented to allow any radio to pass signals to any modulator/demodulator in order to, for example, improve the reliability of the system. For example, if optical
15 modulator / demodulator 320a becomes inoperable, radio 310a could still be deployed by the system by routing signals to and from it through optical modulator/demodulator 320b.

For both the first and second exemplary embodiments of
20 the present invention, it is preferred that the encoded radio channels that travel along the fiber links between the MSC and base stations maintain their intended RF channel spacing and be banded at the RF frequencies intended for transmission at the base stations and for
25 reception at the CRP/TR. Alternately, if component limitations dictate, the RF signals can be sent as a downbanded range of frequencies at one end of the transmission link, and subsequently upbanded at the other end. For example, blocks of channels in the PCS band (1850
30 MHz to 1990 MHz) can be downbanded to fit on a 1 GHz wide optical channel for transmission across the fiber link, and

subsequently be upbanded to their intended spectral positions at the other end.

While this invention has been described in terms of its application and related benefits in cellular systems
5 having a MSC/base station architecture, similar application and benefits apply to other architectures that feature geographically disperse base stations where dedicated radios are deployed, such as in GSM systems, for example.

Thus, the present invention provides a communication
10 system with a central radio pool that solves problems associated with the prior art.

While this invention has been described in terms of certain examples thereof, it is not intended that it be
15 limited to the above description, but rather only to the extent set forth in the claims that follow.

We claim: